

# Notes 03/03

Monday, March 03, 2008

10:05 AM

## Coordination Complex

$ML_6$

L: Ligand (Lewis base)

M: metal (Lewis acid)

## 2 types of Valence

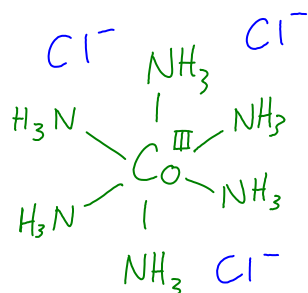
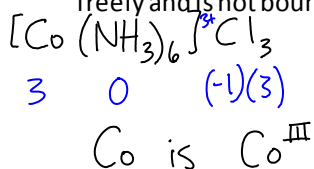
### 1. Oxidation number

- has basis in experimental results -  $Cu^{II}$  can be confirmed experimentally to gain 2 electrons

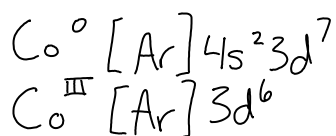
### 2. Coordination number (C.N.)

- $[Co(NH_3)_6]Cl_3$

- Outside [ML] brackets is not coordinated to metal.  $Cl_3$  (counter ion or anion) flows freely and is not bound.

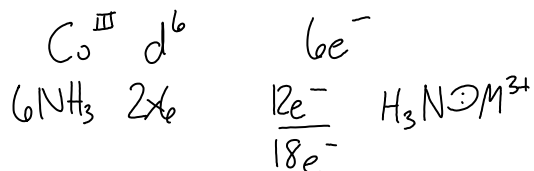


octahedral  
ionic solid



## 18 electron rule

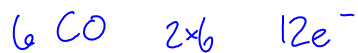
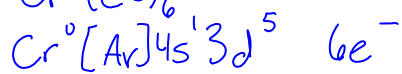
- Allows electrons to have stable state just like octet.



- Titanium can do  $14e^-$  since it does not have many d orbitals

## Examples

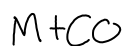
- $1Cr + yCO \rightarrow Cr(CO)_6$



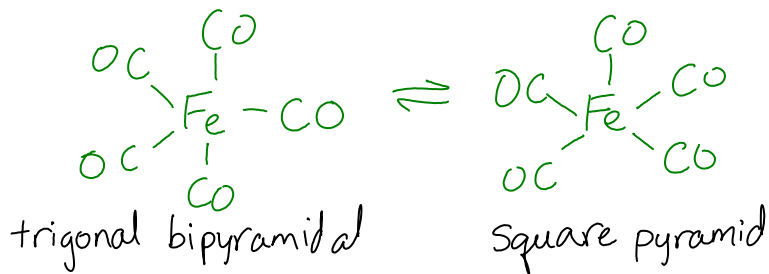
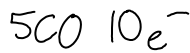
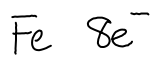
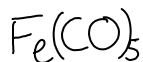
molecular solid

### Organometallic Complex

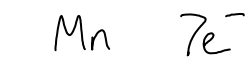
- Subclass of coordinate compound
- Direct M-C bond
- Tend to have low metal oxidation state



### Fe + CO

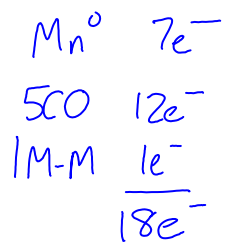
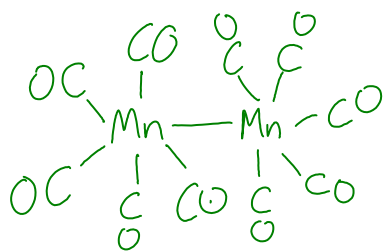


### Mn + CO

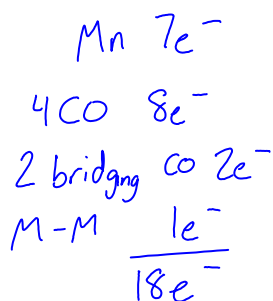
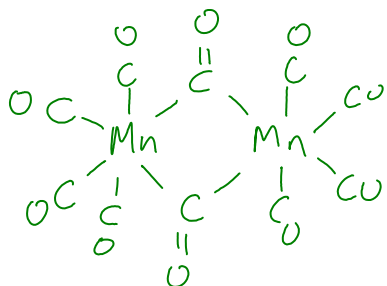


add #  
must be a dimer



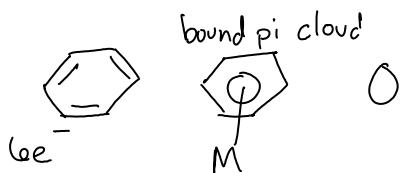
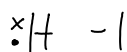
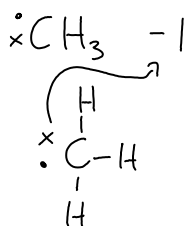


or

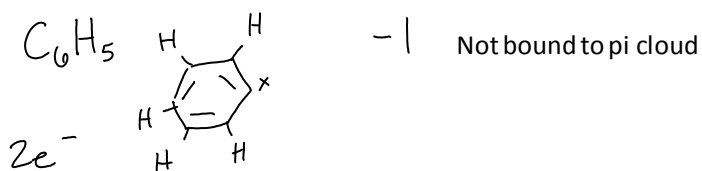


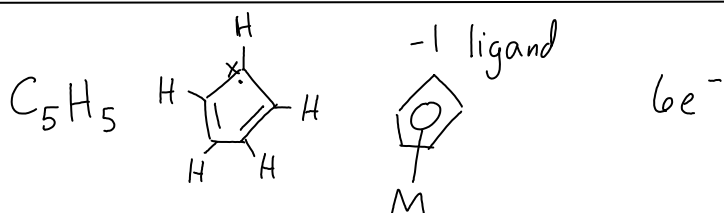
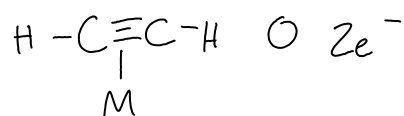
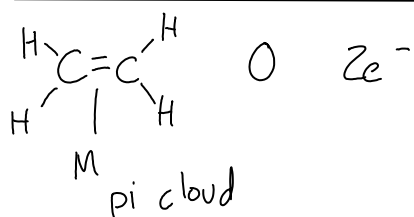
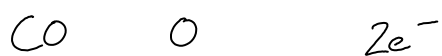
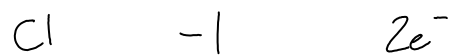
- $\text{Co}^0(\text{NH}_3)_6 > 18e^-$   
 $9 + 12 = 21e^- \leftarrow \text{very bad}$

### Ligands

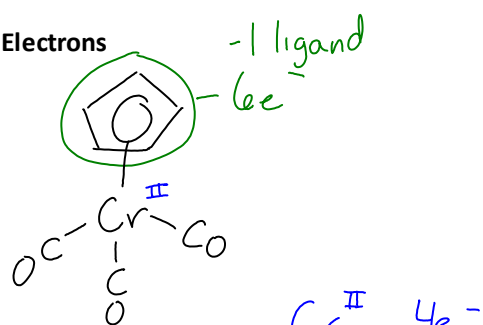


Only count pi electrons because they are only ones with correct energy.



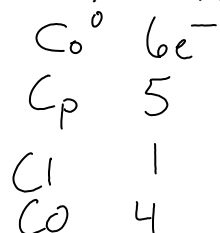


• Counting Electrons



$$\begin{array}{rcl} \text{Cr}^{\text{II}} & 4e^- & \\ \text{Cp} & 6e^- & \leftarrow \text{count this way} \\ \text{Cl} & 2e^- & \\ 2\text{CO} & 4e^- & \\ \hline & 16e^- & \end{array}$$

Other way to count, ignore charges (will find it in books/literature like this sometimes):



- 16e -